

S. 1331

At the request of Mr. LUJAN, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1331, a bill to require the Secretary of Transportation, acting through the Administrator of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, to prescribe a Federal motor vehicle safety standard for advanced drunk and impaired driving prevention technology, and for other purposes.

S. 1362

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MARSHALL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1362, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage under the Medicare program of pharmacist services.

S. 1401

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1401, a bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to improve nutritional and other program requirements relating to purchases of locally produced food.

S. 1404

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the names of the Senator from Utah (Mr. ROMNEY) and the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) were added as cosponsors of S. 1404, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the 23d Headquarters Special Troops and the 3133d Signal Service Company in recognition of their unique and distinguished service as a "Ghost Army" that conducted deception operations in Europe during World War II.

S. 1519

At the request of Mr. SCHATZ, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1519, a bill to provide assistance to the hotel industry, and for other purposes.

S. 1642

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1642, a bill to require the Secretary of State to submit a report on the status of women and girls in Afghanistan, and for other purposes.

S. 1800

At the request of Mr. BRAUN, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1800, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit certain types of human-animal chimeras.

S. 1813

At the request of Mr. COONS, the names of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) and the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) were added as cosponsors of S. 1813, a bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to support research on, and expanded access to, investigational drugs for amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, and for other purposes.

S. 1856

At the request of Mr. SCHATZ, the names of the Senator from Georgia

(Mr. WARNOCK) and the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1856, a bill to enhance the security operations of the Transportation Security Administration and stability of the transportation security workforce by applying the personnel system under title 5, United States Code, to employees of the Transportation Security Administration, and for other purposes.

S. 1891

At the request of Mr. COONS, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1891, a bill to transfer and limit Executive Branch authority to suspend or restrict the entry of a class of aliens.

S. 1893

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1893, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to support rural residency training funding that is equitable for all States, and for other purposes.

S. 1909

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the names of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MARSHALL) and the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) were added as cosponsors of S. 1909, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to reform requirements with respect to direct and indirect remuneration under Medicare part D, and for other purposes.

S. 1964

At the request of Mr. BENNET, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1964, a bill to amend the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 to provide for the establishment of a Ski Area Fee Retention Account, and for other purposes.

S. 1970

At the request of Ms. SINEMA, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1970, a bill to require the Secretary of Defense to establish a program to carry out minor military construction projects to construct child development centers and to provide education and treatment services for infant and early childhood mental health, and for other purposes.

S. 1970

At the request of Mr. PADILLA, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1970, a bill to require the Secretary of Defense to conduct testing for and remediation of perfluoroalkyl substances and polyfluoroalkyl substances at or surrounding installations of the Department of Defense located in the United States, formerly used defense sites, and State-owned facilities of the National Guard, and for other purposes.

S. 1973

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from Pennsyl-

vania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1973, a bill to require the Secretary of Defense to conduct testing, removal, and remediation of perfluoroalkyl substances and polyfluoroalkyl substances at all military installations, formerly used defense sites, and State-owned facilities of the National Guard in the United States.

S. CON. RES. 6

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 6, a concurrent resolution urging the establishment of a United States Commission on Truth, Racial Healing, and Transformation.

S. RES. 252

At the request of Ms. ROSEN, the names of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 252, a resolution unequivocally condemning the recent rise in antisemitic violence and harassment targeting Jewish Americans, and standing in solidarity with those affected by antisemitism, and for other purposes.

#### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself, Ms. WARREN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. MARKEY):

S. 2004. A bill to provide for the basic needs of students at institutions of higher education; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mrs. President, I rise to speak in support of the "BASIC Act," which I introduced today.

I know how important it is to help students cover the full cost of attending college, including tuition and fees, housing, food, transportation, books, medical, childcare and supplies.

In California, even though State and institutional aid programs cover full tuition and fees for about half of students attending a California State University, University of California and California Community College, students struggle to pay for the remaining cost of attendance.

Each year, over 300,000 eligible applicants do not receive a state Cal Grant because of limited availability. Non-tuition college costs can exceed \$20K annually. Low-income students may spend about half their family income on out-of-pocket costs after grant aid. This bill will help accelerate California's work to make college affordable and provide funding to reach more schools across California and across our Nation. This is especially important at a time when community college enrollment has slowed during the COVID-19 pandemic, particularly among students of color, lower-income students, and students who have left to work or take care of family members.

As we work to build back better and increase affordability and accessibility

of higher education, we must help our students stay in school.

That is why I am proud to introduce this bill to authorize \$1 billion for a new grant program to help institutions of higher education meet students' basic needs.

This funding represents an essential aspect of building more equitable paths to higher education, and it represents an investment in our students, our institutions, and our future.

This legislation recognizes the disproportionate impact this pandemic has on vulnerable populations and it helps coordinate assistance across federal agency lines.

I want to thank Senator WARREN and Representative TORRES for introducing this bill with me, and I hope our colleagues will join us in support of this bill that ensures no student is forced to choose between their education and food or housing.

Thank you, Mr. President. I yield the floor.

By Mr. REED (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR):

S. 2008. A bill to strengthen the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

Mr. REED, Mr. President, along with Senator COLLINS, I am reintroducing legislation that would eliminate the sunset date for the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness (the Council or USICH) so that this agency can build upon its success in helping to prevent and end homelessness nationally.

The Council was established under the Reagan Administration as part of the landmark McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act of 1987. Since that time, it has worked across the Federal government and the private sector to coordinate homeless assistance nationally. In 2009, the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing Act, which I authored along with Senator COLLINS, expanded the Council's role to work with public, non-profit, and private stakeholders to develop a national strategic plan to end homelessness. According to the Council, the Council's work "has helped drive homelessness down by 9% and helped 82 communities effectively end veteran homelessness and four end chronic homelessness" since 2010.

Even with this progress, the Department of Housing and Urban Development's 2020 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress found that on "a single night in 2020, roughly 580,000 people were experiencing homelessness in the United States" and "2020 marked the first time since data collection began that more individuals experiencing homelessness were unsheltered than were sheltered."

Clearly, we have more work to do, and if anything, COVID-19 has further highlighted the critical importance of

housing. Indeed, for many families, their homes may be the single most effective and accessible form of personal protective equipment. And we also know that continuing to invest in programs to address homelessness and increase affordable housing pays additional dividends. According to Crossroads Rhode Island, a homeless services organization, "In 2016, approximately 90% of individuals experiencing homelessness in Rhode Island were on Medicaid," and "The average annual Medicaid cost for a person experiencing homelessness in Rhode Island (\$14,723) was 80% higher than that of the average Medicaid recipient (\$8,200)." In short, helping families avoid homelessness can actually save taxpayers money.

This is what we call a win-win, and the Council is uniquely positioned to facilitate a whole of government approach that marshals the resources of the Council's 19 federal member agencies to help more communities effectively address homelessness and also potentially save taxpayer funds. Our bipartisan legislation ensures that the Council's doors remain open until there truly is an end to homelessness nationwide.

I thank the many groups that support our legislation including the National Low Income Housing Coalition, Local Initiatives Support Corporation, the Council of Large Public Housing Authorities, HousingWorksRI, and others. I urge our colleagues to join Senator COLLINS and me in supporting this legislation.

By Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY):

S. 2009. A bill to promote transparency by permitting the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board to allow its disciplinary proceedings to be open to the public, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

Mr. REED, Mr. President, the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB) Enforcement Transparency Act, which I reintroduce today with Senator GRASSLEY, will bring needed transparency to the disciplinary proceedings the PCAOB has brought against auditors and audit firms earlier in the process.

Nearly two decades ago, in response to a series of massive financial reporting frauds, including those involving Enron and WorldCom, the Senate Banking Committee held multiple hearings, which produced consensus on various underlying causes, including weak corporate governance, a lack of accountability, and inadequate oversight of accountants charged with auditing public companies' financial statements. Later, in a 99 to 0 vote, the Senate passed the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 to address the structural weaknesses revealed by the hearings. Among its many provisions, this law called for the creation of an independent board, the PCAOB, responsible for overseeing

auditors of public companies in order to protect investors who rely on independent audit reports on the financial statements of public companies.

Today, the PCAOB, under the oversight of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), oversees more than 1,700 registered accounting firms, as well as the audit partners and staff who contribute to a firm's work on each audit. The Board's ability to begin proceedings that can determine whether there have been violations of its auditing standards or rules of professional practice is a crucial component of its oversight. However, unlike other oversight bodies, the Board's disciplinary proceedings cannot be made public without consent from the parties involved. Of course, parties subject to disciplinary proceedings have no incentive to consent to publicizing their alleged wrongdoing and these proceedings typically remain cloaked behind a veil of secrecy. In addition, the Board cannot publicize the results of its disciplinary proceedings until after the appeals process has been completely exhausted, which can often take several years.

This lack of transparency invites abuse and undermines the Congressional intent behind the PCAOB, which was to shine a bright light on auditing firms and practices, deter misconduct and bolster the accountability of auditors of public companies to the investing public.

Our bill will restore transparency by making hearings by the PCAOB, and all related notices, orders, and motions, transparent and available to the public unless otherwise ordered by the Board. This would more closely align the PCAOB's procedures with those of the SEC for analogous matters.

Increasing transparency and accountability of audit firms subject to PCAOB disciplinary proceedings bolsters investor confidence in our financial markets and better protects companies from problematic auditors. I hope our colleagues will join Senator GRASSLEY and me in supporting this legislation to enhance transparency in the PCAOB's enforcement process.

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Mr. KELLY, and Mr. MENENDEZ):

S. 2022. A bill to enable States to better provide access to whole genome sequencing clinical services for certain undiagnosed children under the Medicaid program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

Ms. COLLINS, Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the "Ending the Diagnostic Odyssey Act." This legislation gives States the option of providing whole genome sequencing (WGS) clinical services through Medicaid for children with a disease that is suspected to have a genetic cause, at an enhanced Federal matching rate for three years. I am pleased to be joined by Senators KELLY and MENENDEZ.

Children with rare diseases will spend on average five to seven years on a diagnostic odyssey, and 30 percent of

those children will not survive beyond the age of five years old. The average patient sees seven different physicians in that time. The wait to find a cause—never mind a cure—can be excruciating. Parents try to project a calm and reassuring presence for their child while facing a whirlwind of doctor appointments, hospital visits, and unanswered questions.

Undeniably, we are making progress in both accelerating research funding for rare diseases as well as in the development of diagnostics. In 2014, the National Institutes of Health (NIH) launched a program called the Undiagnosed Disease Network (UDN). In its first 20 months, the UDN accepted 601 participants undiagnosed by traditional medical practices. Of those who completed their UDN evaluation during this time, 35% were given a diagnosis. Many of these diagnoses were rare genetic diseases including 31 previously unknown syndromes.

In May 2019, the Director of the National Institutes of Health, Dr. Francis Collins, wrote a blog post on how whole genome sequencing—combined with artificial intelligence (AI)—can now be used to diagnose genetic diseases in seriously ill babies in fewer than 24 hours. Dr. Collins writes “I would submit that there is no other technology in the history of planet Earth that has experienced this degree of progress in speed and affordability.”

For parents of children with an undiagnosed illness, answers cannot come soon enough. There are approximately 7,000 rare diseases known today. Approximately 80 percent of rare diseases are genetic, and about one-half of all rare diseases affect children. For example, Alstrom syndrome is an extremely rare and complex genetic disorder. Approximately 1200 affected individuals have been identified worldwide, which makes obtaining a correct diagnosis challenging. Characteristics of Alstrom syndrome include vision disturbances, sensorineural hearing impairment, cardiomyopathy, obesity, kidney dysfunction, and diabetes. Robin Marshall, Executive Director of the Alstrom Syndrome International, located in Mount Desert Island, Maine, has said that “Whole Genome Sequencing has changed the lives of those we represent by enabling earlier and more accurate diagnosis, fostering more timely and appropriate medical care, and unlocking a host of social services to combat the educational and psycho-social complications that our children confront.”

By giving states an incentive to provide whole genome sequencing for eligible children through Medicaid, my legislation will ensure that more children and their families can obtain the right diagnosis and treatment from the start. The “Ending the Diagnostic Odyssey Act” has the support of more than one hundred patient advocacy organizations, including Alstrom Syndrome International, the Genetic Alliance, the Personalized Medicine Coal-

ition, and many others. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

By Mr. THUNE (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MORAN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. SCHATZ):

S. 2024. A bill to require that internet platforms give users the option to engage with a platform without being manipulated by algorithms driven by user-specific data; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### S. 2024

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Filter Bubble Transparency Act”.

#### SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **ALGORITHMIC RANKING SYSTEM.**—The term “algorithmic ranking system” means a computational process, including one derived from algorithmic decision-making, machine learning, statistical analysis, or other data processing or artificial intelligence techniques, used to determine the order or manner that a set of information is provided to a user on a covered internet platform, including the ranking of search results, the provision of content recommendations, the display of social media posts, or any other method of automated content selection.

(2) **COMMISSION.**—The term “Commission” means the Federal Trade Commission.

(3) **CONNECTED DEVICE.**—The term “connected device” means a physical object that—

(A) is capable of connecting to the internet, either directly or indirectly through a network, to communicate information at the direction of an individual; and

(B) has computer processing capabilities for collecting, sending, receiving, or analyzing data.

(4) **COVERED INTERNET PLATFORM.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The term “covered internet platform” means any public-facing website, internet application, or mobile application, including a social network site, video sharing service, search engine, or content aggregation service.

(B) **EXCLUSIONS.**—Such term shall not include a platform that—

(i) is wholly owned, controlled, and operated by a person that—

(I) for the most recent 6-month period, did not employ more than 500 employees;

(II) for the most recent 3-year period, averaged less than \$50,000,000 in annual gross receipts; and

(iii) collects or processes on an annual basis the personal data of less than 1,000,000 individuals; or

(ii) is operated for the sole purpose of conducting research that is not made for profit either directly or indirectly.

(5) **INPUT-TRANSPARENT ALGORITHM.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The term “input-transparent algorithm” means an algorithmic ranking system that does not use the user-specific data of a user to determine the order or manner that information is furnished to such user on a covered internet platform, unless the user-specific data is expressly pro-

vided to the platform by the user for such purpose.

(B) **INCLUSION OF AGE-APPROPRIATE CONTENT FILTERS.**—Such term shall include an algorithmic ranking system that uses user-specific data to determine whether a user is old enough to access age-restricted content on a covered internet platform, provided that the system otherwise meets the requirements of subparagraph (A).

(C) **DATA PROVIDED FOR EXPRESS PURPOSE OF INTERACTION WITH PLATFORM.**—For purposes of subparagraph (A), user-specific data that is provided by a user for the express purpose of determining the order or manner that information is furnished to a user on a covered internet platform—

(i) shall include user-supplied search terms, filters, speech patterns (if provided for the purpose of enabling the platform to accept spoken input or selecting the language in which the user interacts with the platform), saved preferences, and the user's current geographical location;

(ii) shall include data supplied to the platform by the user that expresses the user's desire that information be furnished to them, such as the social media profiles the user follows, the video channels the user subscribes to, or other sources of content on the platform the user follows;

(iii) shall not include the history of the user's connected device, including the user's history of web searches and browsing, geographical locations, physical activity, device interaction, and financial transactions; and

(iv) shall not include inferences about the user or the user's connected device, without regard to whether such inferences are based on data described in clause (i).

(6) **OPAQUE ALGORITHM.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The term “opaque algorithm” means an algorithmic ranking system that determines the order or manner that information is furnished to a user on a covered internet platform based, in whole or part, on user-specific data that was not expressly provided by the user to the platform for such purpose.

(B) **EXCEPTION FOR AGE-APPROPRIATE CONTENT FILTERS.**—Such term shall not include an algorithmic ranking system used by a covered internet platform if—

(i) the only user-specific data (including inferences about the user) that the system uses is information relating to the age of the user; and

(ii) such information is only used to restrict a user's access to content on the basis that the individual is not old enough to access such content.

(7) **SEARCH SYNDICATION CONTRACT; UPSTREAM PROVIDER; DOWNSTREAM PROVIDER.**—

(A) **SEARCH SYNDICATION CONTRACT.**—The term “search syndication contract” means a contract or subcontract for the sale, license, or other right to access an index of web pages on the internet for the purpose of operating an internet search engine.

(B) **UPSTREAM PROVIDER.**—The term “upstream provider” means, with respect to a search syndication contract, the person that grants access to an index of web pages on the internet to a downstream provider under the contract.

(C) **DOWNSTREAM PROVIDER.**—The term “downstream provider” means, with respect to a search syndication contract, the person that receives access to an index of web pages on the internet from an upstream provider under such contract.

(8) **USER-SPECIFIC DATA.**—The term “user-specific data” means information relating to an individual or a specific connected device that would not necessarily be true of every individual or device.

### SEC. 3. REQUIREMENT TO ALLOW USERS TO SEE UNMANIPULATED CONTENT ON INTERNET PLATFORMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on the date that is 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, it shall be unlawful—

(1) for any person to operate a covered internet platform that uses an opaque algorithm unless the person complies with the requirements of subsection (b); or

(2) for any upstream provider to grant access to an index of web pages on the internet under a search syndication contract that does not comply with the requirements of subsection (c).

#### (b) OPAQUE ALGORITHM REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The requirements of this subsection with respect to a person that operates a covered internet platform that uses an opaque algorithm are the following:

(A) The person provides notice to users of the platform that the platform uses an opaque algorithm that makes inferences based on user-specific data to select the content the user sees. Such notice shall be presented in a clear, conspicuous manner on the platform whenever the user interacts with an opaque algorithm for the first time, and may be a one-time notice that can be dismissed by the user.

(B) The person makes available a version of the platform that uses an input-transparent algorithm and enables users to easily switch between the version of the platform that uses an opaque algorithm and the version of the platform that uses the input-transparent algorithm by selecting a prominently placed icon, which shall be displayed wherever the user interacts with an opaque algorithm.

(2) NONAPPLICATION TO CERTAIN DOWNSTREAM PROVIDERS.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply with respect to an internet search engine if—

(A) the search engine is operated by a downstream provider with fewer than 1,000 employees; and

(B) the search engine uses an index of web pages on the internet to which such provider received access under a search syndication contract.

(c) SEARCH SYNDICATION CONTRACT REQUIREMENT.—The requirements of this subsection with respect to a search syndication contract are that—

(1) as part of the contract, the upstream provider makes available to the downstream provider the same input-transparent algorithm used by the upstream provider for purposes of complying with subsection (b)(1)(B); and

(2) the upstream provider does not impose any additional costs, degraded quality, reduced speed, or other constraint on the functioning of such algorithm when used by the downstream provider to operate an internet search engine relative to the performance of such algorithm when used by the upstream provider to operate an internet search engine.

### SEC. 4. ENFORCEMENT BY FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.

(a) UNFAIR OR DECEPTIVE ACTS OR PRACTICES.—A violation of this Act by an operator of a covered internet platform shall be treated as a violation of a rule defining an unfair or deceptive act or practice prescribed under section 18(a)(1)(B) of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 57a(a)(1)(B)).

#### (b) POWERS OF COMMISSION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (3), the Federal Trade Commission shall enforce this Act in the same manner, by the same means, and with the same jurisdiction, powers, and duties as though all applicable terms and provisions of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 41 et seq.) were incorporated into and made a part of this Act.

(2) PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES.—Except as provided in paragraph (3), any person who violates this Act shall be subject to the penalties and entitled to the privileges and immunities provided in the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 41 et seq.).

(3) COMMON CARRIERS AND NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS.—Notwithstanding section 4, 5(a)(2), or 6 of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 44, 45(a)(2), 46) or any jurisdictional limitation of the Commission, the Commission shall also enforce this Act, in the same manner provided in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this paragraph, with respect to—

(A) common carriers subject to the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 151 et seq.) and Acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto; and

(B) organizations not organized to carry on business for their own profit or that of their members.

(4) AUTHORITY PRESERVED.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to limit the authority of the Commission under any other provision of law.

## SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

### SENATE RESOLUTION 267—DESIGNATING JUNE 12, 2021, AS “WOMEN VETERANS APPRECIATION DAY”

Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BRAUN, and Ms. ROSEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 267

Whereas, throughout every period of the history of the United States, women have proudly served the United States to secure and preserve freedom and liberty for—

- (1) the people of the United States; and
- (2) the allies of the United States;

Whereas women have formally been a part of the United States Armed Forces since the establishment of the Army Nurse Corps in 1901 but have informally served the United States since the inception of the United States military;

Whereas women have served the United States honorably and with valor, including—

- (1) as soldiers disguised as males during the American Revolution and the Civil War;
- (2) as nurses during World War I and World War II; and
- (3) as combat helicopter pilots in Afghanistan;

Whereas, as of April 2020, women constitute approximately 17 percent of United States Armed Forces personnel on active duty, including—

- (1) 21 percent of active duty personnel in the Air Force;
- (2) 20 percent of active duty personnel in the Navy;
- (3) 15 percent of active duty personnel in the Army;
- (4) 9 percent of active duty personnel in the Marine Corps; and
- (5) 15 percent of active duty personnel in the Coast Guard;

Whereas, as of April 2020, women constitute nearly 21 percent of personnel in the National Guard and Reserves;

Whereas, as of April 2020, women comprise nearly 25 percent of the personnel in the National Guard and Reserves activated to support COVID-19 response efforts;

Whereas, in 2020—

(1) the population of women veterans reached 2,000,000, which represents an exponential increase from 713,000 women veterans in 1980; and

(2) women veterans constitute more than 10 percent of the total veteran population;

Whereas an estimated 1 in 4 women veterans enrolled in the healthcare system of the Department of Veterans Affairs report having experienced military sexual trauma (MST) during their military service;

Whereas the United States is proud of, and appreciates, the service of all women veterans who have demonstrated great skill, sacrifice, and commitment to defending the principles upon which the United States was founded and which the United States continues to uphold;

Whereas women veterans have unique stories and should be encouraged to share their recollections through the Veterans History Project, which has worked since 2000 to collect and share the personal accounts of wartime veterans in the United States; and

Whereas, by designating June 12, 2021, as “Women Veterans Appreciation Day”, the Senate can—

(1) highlight the growing presence of women in the Armed Forces and the National Guard; and

(2) pay respect to women veterans for their dutiful military service: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate designates June 12, 2021, as “Women Veterans Appreciation Day” to recognize the service and sacrifices of women veterans who have served valiantly on behalf of the United States.

## AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2118. Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for Mr. GRASSLEY) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1511, to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 with respect to payments to certain public safety officers who have become permanently and totally disabled as a result of personal injuries sustained in the line of duty, and for other purposes.

## TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

**SA 2118.** Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for Mr. GRASSLEY) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1511, to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 with respect to payments to certain public safety officers who have become permanently and totally disabled as a result of personal injuries sustained in the line of duty, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 2, strike lines 7 through 12 and insert the following:

(1) in subsection (a), in the matter preceding paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking “the Bureau shall pay”; and

(B) by inserting “, and calculated in accordance with subsection (i), shall be payable by the Bureau” after “subsection (h)”.

## AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. GILLIBRAND. Mr. President, I have 7 requests for committees to meet during today's session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today's session of the Senate: